ABSTRACT

A method for producing fullerenes is disclosed wherein a hydrocarbon-containing material gas and an oxygen-containing gas are discharged into a fullerene reactor (11) through a discharge portion (21) of a burner (16) arranged in the fullerene reactor (11), and burned to produce fullerenes. In this method, an average discharge rate at which the hydrocarbon-containing material gas and oxygen-containing gas are discharged through the discharge portion (21) into the fullerene reactor (11) is set at a rate higher than 0.75 m/s but not higher than 10 m/s, preferably at a rate not lower than 1 m/s but not higher than 6 m/s, thereby increasing fullerene yield relative to carbon in the hydrocarbon-containing material gas and fullerene content in produced soot-like material. With this method, production volume of fullerenes per unit time can be increased when compared with the conventional methods.